North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851. NO. 68.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at hi risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Chenl, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLancs,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohleys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known n North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Dan River Institute.

CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday the 7th July.

A. B. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 872—3w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M. Principal.

Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.
Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commodious building lately erected for this purpose.

RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Latin, from $8 to $15,00
Music, (Piano with a course of vocal exercises) 20,00
Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors) each, 6,00
French, 5,00
Board, (including washing,) per month, from 6 to 7,00

Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving their testimony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly qualified for their several departments, by learning, experience, zeal and tact. *Thoroughness* is the term by which we would designate Mr. Gould's method of teaching. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe, under some of the most eminent masters—her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and at a moderate expense.

N. M. ROAN, WM. LONG,
JOHN S. GRASTY, A. C. LINDSEY,
L. A. GYWNN, T. D. JOHNSTON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON.

June 12, 1851. 64—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watch s and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¼ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket handk'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C. Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and modo col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleeves.
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchasor of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185.. 45—4.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the ***TRAVELLING PUBLIC***

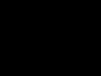
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Spring Styles for 1851.



R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,	
French style	do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40 -

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts.
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]

A NEW FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 9, 1851.

Mr. Editor: As this most wonderful invention is now attracting public attention, I propose to offer your readers such a description of it, as my limited knowledge of its peculiar construction and operation will allow. It is known as "Phillips's Fire Annihilator," and is now in successful operation and use in England. So entirely has it answered the expectations of its inventors, that it has already been introduced into the residence of the nobility, from the Queen down—and also into the Crystal Palace. Lord Brougham recently stated in Parliament that he intended soon to submit a proposition, that no vessel be allowed to go to sea, without a supply of these Annihilators on board. I mention these facts, to show that I am talking about a thing of possibilities and probabilities, but of actual, permanent, practical existence.

"Phillips's Annihilator" extinguishes fire without the use of water. The machines are of various sizes, depending upon the use to which they are required to be applied. Those ordinarily used for the protection of dwellings and stores, are about the size of a coal scuttle, and weigh about twenty pounds each. They are made of strong sheet iron, somewhat in the form of a pail, with a strong cover, and with various compartments inside. Within these several divisions are placed a number of chemical preparations, which, when brought into contact by a simple mechanical contrivance, produce an immense volume of gaseous vapor or steam, which rushes out from an aperature in the cover and fills the room. This vapour coming in contact with flames, instantly extinguishes it, although it can be breathed with perfect impunity. A room that is filled with flame and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary circumstances, can readily be entered with one of these machines in operation.

The *Annihilator* instantly invelops itself, and the person holding it, in an atmosphere which can be breathed, and at the same time keeps at bay, and extinguishes all flame in the apartment. I have not examined the chemical preparations, or the results of their combination, so as to state the precise chemical effect upon the flame in extinguishing it. But that such is the effect, no one can doubt, who has paid any attention to the accounts given in the English journals. The London Times, in giving a report of some experiments witnessed, says: "Before this experiment was shown, Mr. Phillips gave a sort of explanatory lecture, illustrated on a smaller scale. He stated that the great advantages possessed by the gas employed by him over water were as follows: The gas was evolved at a temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and came in contact with flame having a temperature of about 300 degrees, and under which temperature it could not exist. The gas absorbed part of this heart, and not only in proportion to its original volume, but expanded as much as a hundred times more, each part still retaining highly absorbent powers.

Now, water thrown into a body of flame only acted on the part immediately in contact with it, and although it might be used at, say 32 degrees Fahrenheit, much lower than the gas, yet it was found that a very small part assumed the form of vapor in coming in contact with flame, and spread through it; the greater quantity fell down by its superior weight, and was wasted, Mr. Phillips then showed an experiment to prove this. He lighted coal gas in the hold of a model of a ship, and poured jug after jug of water on it without any effect, but immediately the vapor was brought in contact with it the flame was extinguished."

The cost of such a machine as I have mentioned, when charged, is about ten dollars; and can be recharged for one dollar. One such machine is abundantly sufficient for protection of any ordinary dwelling-house or store. Larger machines to run on wheels, and to which *hose* can be attached and used for large fires, cost from two to three hundred dollars each.

The following description of a series of striking experiments with the Annihilator by Mr. Philips, will be read with interest. It is taken from the London Shipping Gazette:

"We attended another demonstration of the powers and applicability of this wonderful invention at Milbank on Tuesday last, the spot chosen (Messrs. Johnson's stone-yard) being especially for the convenience of members of the Legislature and other public men. Our business in attending these experiments frequently is to find out causes of failure, should such occur; but the more we see of the operation, the more we are convinced of its unerring certainty, rendered also more valuable by the facility with which it is applied under every conceivable circumstance which may attend a conflagration. The first exhibition was in a wood framed house, filled with planking and shavings saturated with turpentine and tar; when fiercely ignited, the flames pouring out at the windows and through the roof, the application of two hand machines quenched the fire completely in three minutes.

The second trial was on a tank twenty feet long and nine feet wide, constructed of wood and filled with gas-tar; this, the most inflammable material known, was set fire to, and allowed to attain the greatest possible intensity, driving the spectators to a distance; a steam of vapor directed from one machine chased away the flame; and this experiment, like the first, was completely successful. The third, however, was a more important affair, and the more particularly interesting to us, as it is to the shipping interest, that we earnestly commend the invention. The hold of a vessel of about 150 tons, moored off the wharf, was filled with sugar hogsheads, turpentine barrels, rosin barrels, &c., all being filled with shavings, on which turpentine and rosin was plentifully sprinkled; the whole set a light to from below, and the hatches opened to give the fire fairer play. When the combustion was complete, and the flames ascended high above the decks, two men, each bearing a No. 3 machine, by directing the nozzle of the apparatus to the aperture succeeded in dispelling every trace of burning in far less time than it takes to record the fact; and as the vapor in this case descended to do its extraordinary work of annihilating the mighty antagonistic element, it was indubitably manifest to every beholder, that it might with ease and certainty be applied under every possible contingency on shipboard, both life and property being rescued from the awful danger, all but instantaneously on the application."

A similar description of the above experiments is given in the London Times, Chronicle, Post, Advertiser, Journal, &c., all expressing entire satisfaction with the results witnessed.

In conclusion, I will glance at a few of the advantages of this invention over water in extinguishing fire:

First. It is directly at hand, and can be applied at once, without giving any alarm. In nine cases out of ten, fires when first discovered are confined to one room, and, although the room may be so filled with smoke and flames as to be entirely inaccessible with the ordinary apparatus of water; yet with one of these fire annihilators in hand, the room can be entered with safety, and the flames at once extinguished. The gas thrown out, envelopes the person holding the machine, in a vapor, which is breathed readily, and at the same time drives the flames away and extinguishes them. With the present tardy arrangement, an alarm is given, and before water from the engines can be brought to bear upon the fire, the whole house may be in flames.

Second. The gas or vapor when thrown into a room permeates every part and performs its office without being directed to any particular point. Water will only extinguish a fire by being thrown directly upon the ignited mass from which the flame springs. This cannot always be accomplished. Water has no effect upon a *flame*, that element which spreads and communicates the fire. Firemen know very well it is useless to play upon a flame.

Third. A child of ten years can operate the Annihilator, for he has only to turn a plug, give a rap with his fist, then throw it into the room on fire, and the work is done. Water is not always at hand, and if it were the room cannot probably be entered so as to throw it upon the buring part. The result is an alarm must be given.

Fourth. The gas from the annihilator is perfectly harmless to goods, dresses or furniture, that may be in the room. It is well known that *water* is about as injurious as fire.

It may well be asked, why it is that an invention of such practical importance should be in successful operation a whole year in England, before it is introduced into this country? The only answer I can *imagine* is, that the English patentees and monopolists, have hoped to advance its value and price in this country, by its increasing European reputation. If this be true, they have exhibited a very selfish and illiberal spirit towards us. Yours,

G. Q. COLTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

We published, on Thursday, a letter from the President of the United States, to the Common Council of Boston, without comment; but there are points in that letter that require notice. We are not disposed to be captious about anything done or said by Mr. Fillmore, whose general course is so much entitled to approbation, and whose patriotic efforts in the present trying crisis has elicited such general applause. But really, Mr. Fillmore should be more careful about his "cackelology," as Dr. Panglos has it, in these exciting times, than he has been in some parts of that letter.

The part to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers, is contained in the following extract, where he speaks of the constitutional duty of the free States:

"* * * * * * * * * * * The free States had pledged themselves by the Constitution to the performance of this duty. The slave States have a right to insist, and did insist, upon its performance. There was, then, no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the Constitution of our country in the dust, and run the hazards of a civil war; or else to admit the obligation like honest, true hearted men, and do all in our power to comply with it, still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised by those who have the constitutional power to abolish slavery, and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction, to get rid of the evil, without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom that mortal hands have ever raised, and in its ruins extinguishing the last hope of humanity for self-government."

Mr. Fillmore pronounces the institution of slavery an *evil*. Such an opinion expressed by him as a citizen, would be of but little consequence, as it would be counterbalanced by adverse sentiments, entertained by many southern citizens, equally intelligent, humane and conscientious with himself. But he was invited by the Common Council as President of the United States, and as such he penned his answer.

We do not think it is expedient, though it may be lawful, for him to pronounce a fundamental principle of the Constitution an *evil*, unless in the course of official recommendations for an alteration of that instrument. It can be no more of an evil now, than it was when the free States "pledged themselves" to it, in its formation. There was nothing said then about those who, having the constitutional power to abolish slavery, are now called upon to "get rid of the evil." It is very certain that if a hint of the sort had been given at the time of the formation of the Constitution, no such organic law would have ever been adopted.

We are informed that a failure to perform the duty of sustaining the law of the compromise, would be a breach of faith and honor in the citizens of the free States. They had a very shabby set of ancestors, if they entailed upon them the duty of upholding an evil, at the hazard of compromising their faith and honor.

It seems that the "fairest fabric of freedom that mortal hands ever raised," and on which is hung the "last hope of humanity," contains an *evil*, and a very important one, too; for it would never have been raised, nor at any time existed an hour without it. Is not this queer language for a lawyer, a man of talents and a President? We are of opinion, that if ours is the fairest fabric of freedom ever raised by mortal hand, and the *evil* embraces one half of the fabric, it is best to let it alone, and say nothing about the evil—for it is impossible, by any alteration or change to raise up any fabric *fairer* than the *fairest*.

It is in order and according to duty for a free Press to speak with freedom. It is unfortunately too much the case that unmeasured abuse on one side and unqualified praise on the other, characterize the press of this country. For the short time, short at the langest, that we may be permitted to continue our part in the affairs of this "mundane sphere," and move among our beloved typos, &c., we will endeavor to *censure* in all cases where we think we ought, but not to *abuse* any; unless the exposure of a political knave may be considered abuse. It is with regret that we feel called upon to dissent from the sentiments of political friends, especially; and in such case we have to pay something in the way of feeling—but to expose a wicked politician costs us nothing; we do that for the pleasure of the thing—but such is not President Fillmore.

Having said thus much concerning "ourself," for we are too prone to the failings of human nature to forget self altogether—we recur again to the letter.

We wonder if we are to conclude, from this letter, that Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet is a "unit" on the subject of slavery. What does Mr. Graham say about it? Does he, too, consider slavery an *evil?* We trust he is too conscientious a man to swear to support a Constitution whose very basis is an evil. We wonder Mr. Fillmore did not think of that before he took the Presidential oath. We know he does not beleive in a "higher law" than one which he has called on Heaven to witness that he will support.

In another part of the letter, not quoted above, Mr. Fillmore says to the Common Council: "Slavery, in any form, is repugnant to your feelings and educations, and the fugitive slave naturally and inevitably excites your deepest sympathies." This is very fine, very complimentary, and we had liked to have said, the President is poetical at the expense of historical data. But it is a pity he availed himself of the poetical licence, and did not add, after the word *sympathies*—"while your ancestors were eminently distinguished in the deep sympathy they felt for the *dollars* accumulated in the slave trade, and highly benefitted by the sale of many slaves, in former years—and permit me to add, gentlemen, that not a few of you are suspected of having capital invested in that trade at this very time."

Though this would have come nearer the facts of the case, it would not have been courteous—so we excuse His Excellency, it being an invitation to dinner—and especially as it was necessary to throw some little impediment on the track of the car which is carrying Mr. Webster into the feelings and affections of the people of Massachusetts on a Presidential trip.

To meet this matter in a more serious mood, we would express our regret that any thing in the language of The President should give countenance to the charge frequently made of late, that his is a Free-soil administration—for it is customary for politicians to catch at any thing that may serve party purposes. We hope he will, hereafter, so discourse on all occasions, that his friends may not find it difficult to defend him against the charges of his enemies.

Wilmington Commercial (Whig.)

ALICE GLEN. I noticed one day, in my ride towards home, an old worn chase, in which was seated a young man, a fragile looking creature, with cadaverous cheek and hollow eyes, that glistened fearfully with each roll in the socket. The loose fold of garment that hung over his form betrayed its shrunken proportion; his hands were childishly folded, with a meek air upon his lap; and his posture, backward swaying and listless indicated extreme exhaustion.

The worn old chaise stood before a marble-worker's shop, where, fronting the door, along the smoky building, and on all sides, white shafts, gray stones, and brown slabs uprose, ghastly shapes yet beautiful, with angels and cherubs sculptured thereon, some pictured with willows, some with doves, some with graceful urns, many with sorrowful faces of mourners bending over departed hopes, buried with the cherished dead in the church yard.

It seemed a gloomy stopping place for one apparently so near his end; and yet the serene countenance of the wan invalid was suffused with a glad, almost holy expression, that softened its ghastliness and made its sadness more spiritual. Day after day, as I passed, I met him always in the same place, either being assisted by some friend into the old chaise, or sitting so listless, yet so patient, waiting the progress of the laborers engaged with their work around him.

By chance I met a friend who knew the invalid. I mentioned carelessly my opinion of his apparently hopeless case, and wondered, as any passing stranger would, who he was, and what drew him so frequently and statedly to the shop of the marble worker.

"He is a doomed man," replied my companion, "and being fully aware that his time is short, he is superintending the work of his own monument."

I was startled, and looked my friend fixedly in the face. "It is a heartless whim," I exclaimed impatiently, "a living man watching the progress of his own tomb-stone."

"No, not heartless" he replied, "only singular."

CALIFORNIANS IN FUNDS. On Thursday morning a Wall street dealer in gold dust bought $100,000 worth from one passenger in the Crescent City; and it is estimated that the passengers in that steamer brought $2,000,000, besides what was on the manifest.

WHAT ONE SEES IN THE STREETS. A person who walks the streets of New York with his eys and ears open, sees and hears many strange and dreadful things. Beggary, sickness, want, crime, wretchedness, and folly meet him at every turn, and if he has a heart to feel, that heart must be often wrung to agony by the shocking things that he encounters.

We were walking up Broadway last week during the "rainy season," picking our way as best we could through the mud and wet, when we heard the cry of an infant—such a piteous wailing as made the blood creep in our veins and caused us involuntarily to look around to see whence the sound proceeded; then a sight met our eyes that we trust in God they may never know again. A woman almost naked—one of those poor creatures that famine and oppression have driven from their home to an asylum in this land of plenty.

She was haggard-eyed, squalid, and dirty—the very picture of hopeless despair. Her dress consisted of an on old petticoat, a chemise, and a shawl scanty in its proportions, and a mere "thing of shreds and patches." She carried in her arms an infant just as it came into this breathing world, entirely naked and unwashed, its little eyes tightly closed to shut out the light it better had never seen. We stood for a moment riveted to the spot. We could not believe that it was not some horrid vision, conjured up by our imagination; but the cries of the poor little one proved the dreadful reality. The woman was proceeding on unconscious of all that was passing around her, her eyes fixed on vacancy, and an expression in her face that plainly showed that hope was a thing she knew not—that her cup of human misery was full, and that she recked not where she went or what became of her.

We advanced and spoke to her. She gazed at us with a stupid, stolid look, and made no reply. "How old is your child?" we asked.

"About an hour," she replied.

"Where was it born?"

"Yonder sure, under them boards," she answered and was about to continue her walk onward. The thought of asking for charity did not occur to her—that forlorn hope she had tried too often unsuccessfully, perhaps, before this grand climax of her dreadful life.

Hurriedly searching in our pockets, we gave her what money we had about us—a very small sum, but a mine of wealth to her—and told her to go and buy food for herself and some covering for the child.

When we placed the money in her withered hand, she gazed at it with a look of wonder for a moment, pressed it to her face as if to convince herself that it was reality—then turning a look upon us that we shall not soon forget, she uttered only the words "God bless you!"—not such a benediction as beggars of her class usually give, but a deep, fervent wish that came welling up from her poor, broken heart—a fervent prayer for our good and happiness, that had we given a world to purchase it, we should not have held dear.

She passed on her way—God knows where, we hope to a world where such misery as hers is not too known.

The above is true, every word of it, and we ask those rich and pampered sons and daughters of luxury to stop a moment ere they deny it and say it is impossible such things should exist here in New York. You little know the sorrow and the wretchedness, the dreadful want that is crushing the life out of a thousand hearts around you on every side, or how many you could make happy with a hundredth part of what you squander every day.

You do not know the depth of happiness that thrills through the heart when it hears a benediction such as we received, or that, in that simple "God bless you," there is more to stir the blood, bring the tear into the eye and the quiver on the lip, than in all the transitory pleasures your lives are spent in seeking.

N. Y. Day Book.

HAS MR. COBB GONE OVER TO THE WHIGS? The Savannah Republican says:

"Finally, it is charged that Mr. Cobb and the other Democrats who act with him, have gone over to the Whigs. Now this is untrue; Mr. Cobb is just as much a Democrat as ever, and it would be just as true to say the Whigs had gone over to Mr. Cobb."

Now let us see what the Washington City Republic (the Whig Fillmore organ) says:

"UNION PARTY IN GEORGIA. We observe with great pleasure the determination and unanimity which pervade the people of Georgia in the organization of the Constitutional Union party for the approaching political campaign. Every mail brings us additional intelligence of the zeal and interest which the movement excites, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be triumphant by a majority of many thousands."

Here is the Union party. Now see again what that Fillmore paper says:

☞ "We apprehend that the Democratic party cannot recover from their present distracted and paralyzed condition seasonably for the next Presidential election. The Whigs are in possession of the administration; and the Democratic party in their principles, as Mr. Rhett says, have gone over to Mr. Clay and the Whigs. This makes Whiggery strong, if not invincible."☜

Hurrah for Whiggery! Union Democrats have gone over to—well to whom?—Mr. Clay and the Whigs!!!

The last sentence tells us that this makes Democracy—oh no! not Democracy—this makes Whiggery strong, if not invincible under the name of the Constitutional Union party. Union Democrats have been turned over, soul and body, into the Whig ranks to make Whiggery strong if not invincible!

The Washington Republic's idea is, that the whigs will use these Union democrats for pack-horses, scapegoats, and, in some instances, scullions, for their own benefit.

The blind is the "Constitutional Union," as if all of us was not for the Constitutional Union. That's the very thing we have been contending for all along. Give us that, and every body will be satisfied. Give South Carolina that, and no State of the confederacy will outstrip her in devotion to the Union.

No, our people have been deceived. Many a good and true Georgian, Whig and Democrat, will say, before the election, "Thus was I drawn in, forgive me my sin," and despite the "masked battery" and the "cry of Union" will go to the polls and vote for McDonald and Southern Rights. *Augusta Republic.*

BE IT REMEMBERED.

Be it remembered, and it is hereby remembered, on account of the *atrocity* of the same, that General Quitman, a brave Southern General, just returned from the victorious battle-fields of his country was torn, dragged from his seat as Governor, and made to go into a distant State, before a tribunal of the Government, charged—falsely charged—with a crime he was not guilty of. This was done at the instance of President Fillmore, and Spain paid $25,000 of the prosecution fees against the gallant *Quitman*. He was entirely innocent and Spain and Fillmore were mulcted in the costs.

General Dockery favors President Fillmore, who entered into a foreign alliance with Spain in a malicious prosecution against a *Southern* Governor.

But again, if Mr. Fillmore, not appeased by that onslaught upon the sovereignty of a Southern State, wishes to turn his war-dogs loose upon South Carolina, General Dockery has said in the strongest language he can use, that he will vote the appliances.

We wish these things to be remembered, as General Dockery and B. S. Gaither are the *only* two men in the *Union* who have voluntarily proffered to assist the President in making further *attacks* on the South.

Be it remembered, that no northern abolition candidate has gone so far in proclaiming what he would vote to crush a Southern State, as General Dockery has.

Remember these things, but not with any unkindness towards General Dockery, for he is a Southron, if an *erring one*, but remember them with sufficient justice not to give him your votes in August.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE. The people of Petersburg talk of inviting President Fillmore to make them a visit. We wish he would comply with the request, and while in the city, would explain to his followers, what he means by telling the Boston mob that *slavery is an evil*, and that he trusts some mode may be devised of *getting rid of the evil*. Perhaps, if the President declines the invitation, he may write a letter to the Common Council of Petersburg. It would be highly instructive and amusing to contrast such a letter with that sent to the Boston people, or the more ancient one, despatched to the abolition Society of Erie. Fillmore may traverse the country from New Orleans to Portland, but he will fail to manufacture popularity enough to secure him the Philadelphia nomination. In the great "slaughter house," he will be sacrificed, as was Clay, to the idol of military glory. *Petersburg Democrat.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

A FALSE CHARGE ANSWERED.

The Raleigh Register, in one of its recent articles on the subject of Secession, lays great stress upon the rejection by the Senate of North Carolina at the late session, of a Resolution offered by Gen. Bynum, affirming the fact that "there is a government of the United States," &c. Speaking of this action of the Senate, that paper says:

"It was rejected by a vote of 20 to 24, every vote in its favor being Whig, and all against it Democratic. Why was this? It was well known, that, during the discussion, some had denied the General Government *most* if not *all* its essential powers. This was intended to test their sincerity. It did, and we have the strange, the humiliating spectacle exhibited of a majority of the Senate of North Carolina denying by a solemn vote that there "*is a Government of the United States having a Constitution!*" Let it be borne in mind that twenty-four Democrats voted against this Resolution—and why was this? It was apparent. They had voted before for the right of secession. They had shown their hostility to the General Government by that vote, and the "ruling passion strong in death" was upon them, and they hated and desired to destroy that Government, which they were prepared at any moment to vote had no existence!

These facts all tend to establish what we have so often affirmed—that the Democratic leaders in North Carolina are determined on the destruction of the Union!"

Gen. Bynum's Resolution, above referred to, was rejected for two reasons: First, because it embodied a truism which no one denied and which it was therefore useless to put forth; and secondly, because it was offered for the purpose of embarrassing the majority and defeating an expression of opinion on the Slavery question.

The Register says the Democratic members of the Senate evinced "hostility to the General Government" by that vote—that "they *hated* and *desired to destroy*" the General Government; and that paper claps the climax or falsehood by declaring that the "Democratic leaders in North Carolina *are dete mined on the destruction of the Union*"! We shall not *argue* against any such statements; but we pronounce them false, out and out, and a vile slander upon as honorable, as patriotic, and as true men as the State can boast of. The Editor of the Register does not believe these charges himself; nor can any intelligent man, in any part of the country, *who is honest*, attach the slightest credit or consideration to them.

Bad indeed must be the cause which requires such charges to uphold it.

The Union has been put in peril as much by such a course as that pursued by the Raleigh Register, as by any thing else. That paper has done its full share in producing division among the people of this State on the Slavery question; and it seems determined to persevere in its evil conduct to the end. *Party before the South* is its motto—the South, if convenient, and if Whiggery can prosper at the same time; but party any way and at all hazards, though the South should be overwhelmed, and the Union, as a consequence, be destroyed. That is the position and this is the policy of the Raleigh Register. Its *acts* condemn it, no matter what it may *say*.

BREAKING GROUND.

It does not necessarily follow, because ground is to be first broken on the Central Road at Greensborough, that the work is to be begun *there*, any more than at other points. The *ceremony* of breaking ground is to be performed there by the Stockholders and officers of the Company; and this was suggested for two reasons—first, because the enterprise was in a condition for striking not only one but many blows—and secondly, because the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held in Greensborough at the time designated for the ceremony. We learn that a number of invitations have been given, and it is expected that a large assemblage will be present on the occasion.

The understanding is, as we learn, that the contractors *at all points* are to commence work as soon as possible. The excavations and embankments will, therefore, be going forward from Goldsborough to Charlotte at the same time; and the agreement is that the contracts are to be executed within twelve months from the commencement of the work.

We understand that one of the Companies here will go to work at once. Their force, at first, will be small, but they will increase it as rapidly as possible.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Europe at Halifax we have three days later intelligence from Europe.

The political news is dull and unimportant.

The Great Exhibition in London was still attracting crowds, but not so many working people as was expected.

Trade was improving, and prices in the manufacturing districts improving. The weather is genial, and an abundant hay harvest is anticipated.

The grain crops in England are healthy but backward.

The crops in Ireland are promising, and there is no appearance of disease.

Middling quantities of cotton *had advanced* nearly one-eighth. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs exhibited a continued improvement.

Ireland is fast losing its population. An immense emigration, such as was never before known, is now witnessed from that suffering country. Most of the emigrants come to the United States. The late Census shows a diminution of two millions from the population of Ireland since 1841. 24,000, mostly Irish, embarked from Liverpool during the month of April. Large numbers of Germans are also *en route* from Liverpool to America.

Read the account of the discussion (in another column) in Richmond County, between Maj. Caldwell and Gen? Dockery.

Maj. Caldwell, we learn, is constantly gaining strength among the Southern Rights Union men. A vigorous effort on the part of his friends in all portions of the District, and his election is sure.

Gen. Quitman, we are gratified to state, has been regularly nominated by the Democratic State Rights party of Mississipi, as their candidate for Governor. He will be elected.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since. What will Massachusetts say to that?

The Pennsylvania Whig State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, canal commissioner, and judges of the Supreme Court, assembled on Tuesday last.

It is reported in Boston that some Southerners are there for the purpose of arresting two fugitives who reside in Charlestown. We shall probably soon have another Simms affair.

We have recently had excellent seasons in this region. The corn and cotton crops are doing finely.

WHERE SHALL WE GO?

All those who leave home during the summer, for change of climate, variety in scenery, recreation, health and pleasure—where will they go to the present summer?

They cannot go further South with safety to health—where then will they go? To the North? Go among those who will abuse the very institutions which have provided them the means for travelling and abiding where they list; spend the money which has been obtained from the labor of the negro among those who do everything to destroy the industrial capital of which the negro forms the chief item?

Go North and listen to their fawning compliments, when they tell you they detest an abolitionist, who when you are gone, vote for the very men they pretend to detest? Will you build up this opposition to your own interests? Or will you remain in your own State, visit the watering places among your native hills, and contribute to the funds of those partaking of the benefits of your institutions with you, and who in turn assist in sustaining them?

We have no hesitancy in replying that the man of the proper pride and feeling will not go North.

There are around us many watering places, combining all the essentials of pleasure, recreation, and health—scenery unsurpassed, water good, climate pleasant, and above all, hosts attentive, kind, obliging. What more is required?

Water clear, cool and sparkling, verdant lawns and sloping hills, air bearing health on every breeze, large and airy rooms, servants such as you have been accustomed to at home; and then in the way of amusements, pic-nic-ing on some Mountain height, in view of the grandest scenery in the Union, trout fishing deer driving, &c., &c. What could one desire more? All these are to be found and enjoyed in the Northern parts of South Carolina and the Western parts of Virginia and North Carolina. Why go farther at more expense of time and money, to be crowded in some small room at a Northern 'Calcutta hole,' where you run every risk of being insulted, as several Southern families were at Cape May and other places during the last season? Where comfort, pleasure, health nor amusement are half so apt to be experienced as among our own blue hills and picturesque vallies.

All the attractions that can be worth any thing to the invalid or the votary of pleasure, are to be found at Deaver's and the Warm Springs in Buncombe, and at the Piedmont in Burke. The Eastern United States affords no where scenery so ruggedly sublime, so beautifully imposing as is to be found within a days ride of these three places. And if you would not go so far, you will find at the Catawba Springs, or Wilson's, water to impart health and vigor, and scenery, &c., far superior to most of the Northern Hot-houses, called watering places.

South Carolinians might find at our 'Springs' and their own 'Glenn's,' 'Limestone' &c., sufficient inducements to keep them this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

We hope the Southern people will think of these things, and not go abroad for the mere name of the thing. *Hornet's Nest.*

We concur with the Nest in urging all true-hearted Southern men to cease their accustomed visits to the Northern watering places. We shall talk with but little effect about our rights so long as we go by thousands voluntarily among the enemies of our institutions, and lay out among them, either in business or for pleasure, the earnings of slave labor. We have places of resort in the Southern States which are just as pleasant and agreeable as those North. If our citizens wish to go to the seaboard, to enjoy the breeze, the bath, and fish, let them visit Nag's Head or Beaufort.

We take leave to add to the above list of Springs in the Nest, Jones' Springs and the Shocco Springs, in Warren County. We speak from experience when we say that visiters to these Springs will meet with a kind and hospitable reception, and will be entertained in the most agreeable style.

We love the Union of these States, and would be the last man to say or do any thing calculated to wided the breach already existing between the North and the South; but we must take care of ourselves and live within ourselves, if the Northern people *will* have it so. If they will cease their unjust attacks upon the institution of Slavery, and will learn to do us justice as their equals in the Union, in their State Legislatures and in the halls of Congress, the old feeling of fraternal regard will soon return, and these States will march on together, linked as one in all kindness of social feeling—*the same people*, henceforth and forever. But we cannot kiss the hand that smites us. *They* have smitten and wronged *us* without provocation; and they must be made to feel, for their own good and for the sake of the Union itself, that our people are as independent, as fearless, and as proud as they are, and that the old Anglo-Saxon blood still runs, undiminished and untainted by cowardice or meanness, in Southern veins.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We copy from the proceedings of the North Carolina State Medical Society, which have just been printed at the Standard office, the Valedictory Address of Dr. Strudwick, and the remarks of Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, on assuming the duties of the Chair:

"Dr. Strudwick, the late President, on leaving the Chair, delivered the following interesting and feeling Valedictory Address:

GENTLEMEN: In leaving the post assigned to me by your kind partiality, I again tender to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I congratulate you that we have been spared to pursue, during another year, our arduous and responsible duties—that we have been permitted to meet together under circumstances of pleasure and encouragement—to recognise each other as personal friends—to engage in the pleasant offices of social intercourse—to interchange, with pleasure and profit, Medical opinion. From the high character of our Annual Address, and the eminently practical turn of our discussions, I am gratified to say we have commenced an appropriate work. This is the proper way to promote the best interests and true objects of our enterprize—to infuse new life into it—and to bear some honorable part in the elevation of Medical character and the advancement of Medical science. For, believe me, whether we contribute our rightful share to this great work or not, its growth is inevitable. The highest order of talent, with the lights from almost every department of science, in the Old as well as the New World, is enlisted in this noble scheme. Neither the apathy of friends, the cold neglect and deep injustice of legislation, nor pampered quackery and empiricism, can stay its onward course. True Medical Science will, like the majestic oak, withstand the shock and storm of every opposition. It has been beautifully compared to a star, whose light, though now and then obscured by a passing cloud, will shine on forever in the firmament of heaven."

During the brief existence of our Society, it has, I think, accomplished much good. There is a perfume of kindness and consideration in our intercourse, which indicates a higher tone of morality in the Profession; and there is a more generous, if not a more general, interest manifested in all that concerns its honor and its usefulness.

Before I take my seat, permit me to bring to your knowledge the fact, obtained from my friend and preceptor, Dr. Webb, that, in 1802, a State Medical Society was organized and held its meetings in this place—

Dr. OSBORNE, of Newbern, *President.*
Dr. WHEATON, of Raleigh, *Sec'y. and Treasurer.*
Dr. Winstead of Orange, Dr. Fenner of Franklin, Dr. Mitchell, of Louisburg, Dr. Webb, of Hillsboro', Dr. Claiborne, of Louisburg, Dr. Hill, of Louisburg, Dr. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, Dr. Pasteur, of Raleigh, Dr. Massenburg, of Raleigh, Dr. Buchanan, of Anson, Dr. Broadhead, from the West.

It existed a few years and passed away. Let us avoid its fate. Dr. Webb, now almost an octogenarian, is the sole surviving member, and in his memory are its only records. Let me here say, that I am charged by Dr. Webb to present his grateful acknowledgements to the Society for electing him one of its Honorary members, and to thank our Secretary for the kind manner in which he informed him of the appointment.

In taking my leave of you, accept the assurance of my sincere regard—my warmest wishes for your personal happiness and your Professional success. Carry with you, gentlemen, to your respective spheres of action, a zeal so diffusive and efficient in its character, that it shall command the aid and co-operation of your Medical friends—give permanency and respectability to our Society, and inscribe upon our banner "Progress and Success." I now cheerfully yield my place to my successor. I congratulate you that your choice has fallen upon one who will preside with dignity and impartiality over your deliberations, and who is so well qualified to perform the duties of the Chair with honor to himself and advantage to the Society.

Dr. James E. Williamson, the President elect, was then conducted to the Chair by Drs. Satchwell and Peace, on taking which, he remarked:

GENTLEMEN: I tender to the Society my acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon me, and have to express my regret that you have not elected an individual better qualified than I am to discharge the duties of the office. Totally unacquainted with Parliamentary law, and unaccustomed to mingle in public discussions, it is not to be expected that I can discharge the duties of the office with the ability of one more accustomed to such deliberations. I assure you that, so far as I can, I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned me, and beg the indulgence and co-operation of the members of the Society to aid me in the discharge of the responsible duties of presiding officer of so learned, high minded, and honorable a body as the North Carolina Medical Society.

Dr. Satchwell introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Strudwick, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations as its President.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due Dr. McKee, our late Secretary, for the faithful and laborious manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

The following Resolution was introdueed by Dr. Pittman, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the appropriate and very beautiful remarks of our late President be spread upon the minutes of our proceedings."

There are forty-five regular and nine honorary members of the Society. The next Meeting is to be held in Wilmington in May, 1852, by which time we have no doubt the Society will receive considerable accessions to its ranks.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from E. S. Duncan, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Western Virginia, dated London June 2d, in which the writer bitterly complains of the management of the United States' department of the Exhibition. Mr. Duncan says:

"The exhibition, on the part of the United States, has been most unfortunate in its management, and great dissatisfaction exists among the contributors and visitors. In the first place, the Central Committee in Washington, appointed, as United States' Commissioner, a man by the name of Riddle, a horse auctioneer of Boston—a man without the first qualification fitted for such a position. This man is the only known or recognized representative of the United States *in the World's Fair*—the organ to communicate with the English Commissioners and the Savans of the Continent assembled here—a fellow who cannot speak a sentence of good English, or any other tongue except that of Yankeedom; and if he has any knowledge of the arts or of literature, we have not yet discovered it. The State Commissioners are not recognized and have no position here. Why our Minister, Mr. Lawrence, has suffered this, I do not know; he certainly could have ordered matters otherwise. But to add to the mortification, Horace Greeley, Editor of the Tribune, was placed by Mr. Riddle, whether with the approbation of our Minister or not I do not know, as *foreman* of the panel of American Jurors. This man, without the manners of a gentleman—the rankest abolitionist—the known advocate of doctrines the most disorganizing and the most horrible and disgusting that can be conceived by a Southern man—outranks us all; and, as if designedly to make the insult more poignant, he may be seen locked arms with a negro, attending abolition meetings at Exeter Hall or some other place where these worthies assemble, to denounce the Southern States and advocate disunion. I had become so disgusted, that I determined to withdraw from the Exhibition, and accordingly went over to France, and whilst there I met with the London Observer, of the 26th of May, containing an article which I cut out and send to you. I showed it to Mr. Rives, our Minister in Paris, and explained to him the condition of things in London, as I understood them. He seemed to think, that the Americans in London, from the Southern States, ought to take some action on the subject. I was decidedly of that opinion, and returned with the intention, if I can effect it, to hold a meeting and denounce the proceedings of the Abolitionists, English and Americans, and *to extract, if possible, from our Minister*, information which I am confident he can give to us, because I believe, nay I am confident, that there exists a fixed determination on the part of the English Government, backed by the popular sentiment of the nation, and by her press, to dissolve the American Union."

Truly, those citizens of the United States who are in London must feel most keenly such a state of things; and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Duncan should write strongly upon the subject. A Boston "horse auctioneer" and Horace Greely the main and leading representatives of the United States at the World's Fair! Only think of it. Mr. Duncan concludes his letter as follows:

"One word more, and that by way of postscript. I have alluded to the propriety of some kind of action on the part of the Southern visitors in London. We are but few, but there are some good men and true. Mr. Ashbel Smith of Texas, Mr. Lucius Duncan of Louisiana, and my worthy colleague Mr. Cunningham of Norfolk, partake of my feelings: who there are besides I have not yet ascertained. We have determined to meet and deliberate upon the course we ought to pursue, and I may apprise you of the result.

As to Mr. Horace Greely, he informed me that his paper circulated very extensively in the Southern States. This should not be. No Southern man should patronize such a paper."

Greely's paper is not only patronized in the South, but his insulting language towards South Carolina is echoed by a portion of the Southern press!

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

We publish in another column, some interesting statements in relation to the Fire Annihilator, an English invention for extinguishing fire without the use of water and almost instantaneously. A patent for this invention, says the Baltimore Sun, was taken out in this country about a year ago, but no steps have been taken to introduce it here. The patentee, it has been suggested, prefers to wait till the reputation of his discovery is so fully established in Europe as to create a great eagerness for obtaining it here, and thus enable him to dispose of it at exorbitant prices; but a friend of the inventor in a letter to the Washington Union, denies this charge and says that the delay has been caused by the violent opposition he has met with in England from the insurance companies and others, rendering a series of costly experiments necessary to secure its introduction.

If this invention should stand the test of time and of the investigations of the scientific—in other words, if it should not prove a humbug, it

LITERARY NOTICES.

Hurry-graphs, or Scenery—Celebrities and Society by N. P. Willis. For sale at Pomeroy's.

The readers of the Home Journal will recognise many an old acquaintance among the Hurry-graphs; they are, in fact, but a collection of editorials from that excellent paper and have all the syllabub lightness which characterizes Mr. Willis's writings. By this, we would not be understood to speak disparagingly of them. Syllabub is certainly the cream of deserts, and Mr. Willis, in his line, the prince of editors. His paper comes in admirably, with our dessert in winter, or basket of fruit in summer; too much of either produces satiety.

Hurry-graphs could have been written by none but one of Mr. Willis's stamp of mind. The strokes of his pen are perceptible on every page. He is eminently successful in his hurried sketches, and should never attempt leisure ones, but leave the task of filling up his slight, but not rough outline, to some more skilful artist. With a bold dash of his pen here, a slight stroke there, a little scribbling in this corner, and a little shade in that, he gives a picture, which, when taken for what it really is—a passing sketch, we pronounce good, but when he deliberately sits down in his studio, to paint for us, our expectations are raised, and we turn from the canvass with disappointment. Though we may be struck with the likeness or caricature of a bust by Garbeille, it does not excite the same emotions as a statue by Canova.

The first division of the book "Scenery" consists of a series of lively letters written for the Home Journal, from different places. First we have a tour through Yankee land, in which many of its peculiarities are admirably hit off. In the same letter he gives us the statistics of the cod and mackerel fisheries of Cape Cod, gross proceeds of a single vessel, number of bushels of salt used in packing, fashions of the Cape school-houses, and an analysis of a Yankee. This will serve as a specimen. Nothing is too trivial to mention, and he skips from one subject to another with astonishing ease. Next comes letters from different parts of New York, principally descriptive of scenery. Then we have celebrities beginning with "Old Whitey" and Gen. Taylor, and going through the principal statesmen, authors, facts and prima donnas, whom he met with on a visit to Washington and elsewhere. As far as we can judge, his "flesh and blood" description of them is very accurate.

Last best, seems to have been his motto, for "Society" is decidedly the cream of the book. His descriptions and strictures on New York society are admirable, and apply to a considerable extent to American society generally. We certainly pride ourselves too much on our want of etiquette. Because the true lady or gentleman is independent of the elegancies of etiquette, is no reason why they should be insensible to them. We think Mr. Willis is quite right in accounting for the low tone of American, compared with English society, by the fact of its being too much in the hands of the girls and boys. Married persons, gentlemen as well as ladies, should remember that they have social as well as domestic duties, and if rightly understood the two will never clash. Would our young ladies be content to remain school-girls, until they quit the school-room, and not entertain beaux of fifteen at twelve years of age, but enter Society guarded by the experience and watchful friendship of a mother, they would, as wives and mothers, prove ornaments to any circle, no matter how aristocratic or intellectual, which England or any other country can produce.

We cannot close without noticing a compliment paid Southern gentlemen. Speaking of the appearance of the Opera House, during the month of October, when New York is deserted by its own fashionables and filled with Western and Southern strangers, Mr. Willis says: "We were very much struck, as we presume others were, who were present, at the air of superiority given to the masculine portion of the audience, by the presence of the large number of *Southern gentlemen*. The leisure to grow to full stature, and a mind not overworked with cares and business, certainly have much to do with the style and bearing of a race; and the expression of gentlemanly superiority, ease and *jouissance*, which prevailed throughout the Opera House on Wednesday evening, was a novelty there, and one of which we might well desire the culture and perpetuation."

DEATH OF RICHARD LALOR SHEIL. This celebrated and brilliant Irish orator died at Florence on the 25th of May, of an attack of the gout in the stomach. He had lately gone to Florence in the capacity of a British Minister. He was born in Dublin in 1793, and was long associated with the late Daniel O'Connell in the struggle for Catholic emancipation. In late years he supported the English Whig party.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS. The total mortality from Cholera at St. Louis, for the week ending June 22d, was 149, mostly emigrants. Twenty-five deaths from Cholera had occurred at Jefferson.

Jenny Lind was singing in Boston on the 9th instant. She was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN BOSTON. There have been two trials connected with the rescue of the slave Shadrach, in Boston, and the last one has resulted in the disagreement of the jury—nine being for conviction, and three against it—thus making another farce of the trial by jury, in a locality where public sentiment has been so poisoned by abolition fanaticism that the laws of the country cannot be carried out. We can only say that, in a case where the proved facts are clearly against the offender—where a conviction is due from the evidence—that it is a mere mockery of public justice to select a jury. Such results will disgrace the character of Boston, as long as it is evident that the laws of the country cannot be enforced. It is but too clear that the abolition spirit has stepped between the law and the facts and made a farce of the whole matter.

New York Herald.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES. The Maine gold mines having proved a humbug, the Bangor Mercury says that there is great excitement in that city now in consequence of the exhibition of valuable specimens dug on the Canada side. A letter has been received in that city, from a gentleman, who states that he is making from twelve to eighteen dollars per day. As many as one hundred men have left Bangor within a few days, and many others preparing to go. At the mines in Canada, two or three thousand persons are already collected, and a company of English troops is guarding the line to keep the Yankees on their own side.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES. We learn from El Clamor Publico that three thousand women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have struck for higher wages. They formed quite an army of insurgents, and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard, who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, not without complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skilful used to receive eight rials per day, but two and a half is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.

Monsters of the Deep. A Shark, of the Tiger species, measuring eleven feet nine inches in length, and six feet two inches in circumference, was taken in our harbor yesterday morning; and shortly afterwards, another was caught, measuring nine feet four inches in length. We understand that the harbor is full of these "monsters of the deep."

Charlest n Courier.

[For the Standard.]

MAJ. CALDWELL AND GEN. DOCKERY.

MR. HOLDEN: Thinking that you would be desirous to have a correct version of the debate here on Saturday, I now attempt to give it.

Mr. Caldwell opened the discussion, and in a frank, clear and able manner, stated the theory of the Government as understood by him and the State Rights party, both Whigs and Democrats. He proclaimed that there was no party issue involved, but that both and all agreed that the South had been wronged; and the only question presented was, as to *the right* which the South had as organized political communities to redress themselves. He regretted, and sincerely regretted that our sister State South Carolina, was inclined to "go off," that he yet hoped that better counsels would prevail, and that she would stay her action until the whole South was *likewise* convinced that the North contemplated the further violation of those sacred domestic rights guarantied to them under the federal Constitution.

Then, but not until then, was he an advocate for the interposition of the reserved rights of the States; and then but not *until then* would he proclaim to the world that *overuling necessity* had called into exercise State interposition to protect its citizens from that inevitable oppression which they saw ahead.

Should ever that time arrive, he for one proclaimed from the house top, that a State as an organized political community had that right. Yes, had the right to "withdraw" from a compact which had been expressly violated, and to set up for herself. And sir, said Mr. Caldwell, I further maintain that the exercise of this right is not treason, Gen. Dockery's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

To prove his position he cited and produced the journals of the Federal Convention—of that very body of men who made the Constitution. He showed from the journals, that both Mr. Randolph and Mr. Patterson, had each *distinctly* submitted a proposition to give the President the power "to call forth the force of the Union, against any member of the Union failing to fulfill its duty under the articles thereof." These are the very words. And he read from the same journals the Speech which Mr. Madison made on this occasion, where he declared that no such power ought to be given, that the exercise of the power would be regarded by the States "as a declaration of war and not as an infliction of punishishment;" that the States could never be kept together *by force*, and he shewed that upon Mr. Madison's motion, this monstrous federal heresy *was stricken out*.

Here, said Mr. Caldwell, I challenge what I have stated to be disproved. The *proof* thus adduced had its effect upon the audience.

Mr. Caldwell affirmed that the States which formed this Government were *sovereign* and had never parted with their sovereignty; that all sovereignty rightly understood was in the people—that they had created and they could destroy. He admitted that for the purposes for which the trust powers were confided, that it was to all intents and purposes a government and obligatory upon the people; that even the Legislature of a State, "by no enactment," could render a law of Congress null; all owed it obedience and that obedience could be enforced.

At this point he was asked by General Dockery, whether, if elected to Congress, he would vote the President men and money to carry out the fugitive slave law in Vermont and Rhode Island?

Yes, said Mr. Caldwell, I will give him both men and money to whip them, and to whip them badly.

Where then, I again ask, do you get *this power*, and yet deny that the Government can coerce a State into obedience?

Sir, said Mr. Caldwell, cannot you perceive that there is an essential difference? I cannot, said the General, perceive any difference.

Well, then, I really believe *you* cannot—therefore I will tell you. Vermont or Rhode Island by this act of theirs, have claimed the right to arrest the progress of the law, and at the same time are enjoying the benefits of other laws; in other words, they are willing to reap its advantages, but are not willing to be subjected to any of its inconveniences.

Who ever heard of such a copartnership as that? And just so was nullification; they were both for being *in* the government and *out* of the government at the same time, a perfect political absurdity; but such is not the case with a sovereign State when she interposes her sovereignty and withdraws from the Union; she is then no longer *in* the government, enjoys none of its benefits, and is therefore subject to none of its coercion.

Cannot you perceive the difference now, sir? (asked Mr. Caldwell.) The General seemed in reality perfectly embarrassed and confused, and evinced from his very looks and manner, that new lights had burst upon his beclouded intellect. His very "firmness of purpose" seemed for a moment to leave him, and we did hope that his "strength of intellect" was sufficient to enable him to comprehend the difference—but no—you might as well have attempted to have made the General see a chiggre's eye in the sunshine. But let the General now speak for himself, and see whether in reality we have underrated his intelligence; for what we now state is substantially true, and we appeal to those who heard him.

The General commenced his reply; stated that he was taken by surprise; that he had *prepared a Speech*, supposing that Mr. Caldwell would travel over the same as at Mecklenburg, but at all events, he would do the best he could.

He stated that the issue submitted was but one; that it rode over all former party issues; that the very salvation of the Union depended upon the manner in which it was settled, and that no little rested upon *this* District; that, bordering upon South Carolina, it was a margin District, and therefore an important one, and that the people should look well to it.

He denied that the States were "sovereign." He stated that they never were "sovereign," not even under the articles of Confederation; that North Carolina in coming into the "Union" had parted with her sovereignty. He stated that we owed allegiance to the General Government and not to the States. He was sorry that a sister State was about to withdraw; feared she would, hoped she would not; but if elected to Congress, he would, after trying every other means, vote the President both men and money to *whip her back*. Yes, says the General, I will, in the last resort, send the biggest 74 gun ship in the Navy; and sir, I will go further than this, I would vote even to employ the force of the nation against *my own State*, or any State who should claim to exercise the right of withdrawing from this "glorious Government."

When the General came to wind up, although he admitted at the start that it was no party question, yet he stated expressly that he wanted the present parties kept alive, for the reason, (says the General,) if we are quarrelling among ourselves we will not be as likely to abuse the North, nor would she be so likely to abuse the South; but on the contrary, if we are all united at the South, we will abuse them too much, and then they will abuse the South, and this will be most likely to destroy this "glorious Government." Yes, gentlemen, it is a "glorious Government."

As soon as the General declared that he would vote men and money to "whip" in a sister State, and "even his own State," you could see a general feeling of indignation; for it is a doctrine that finds few supporters in either party.

As soon as the speaking was over, you might see the effect which Mr. Caldwell's Speech produced. The warmest Whigs who were present and who had always heretofore voted with the party, openly declared that they would not, nor could not, support any man who was willing (even as the last resort) to vote men and money to "whip back" even a sister State, much less his *own* State.

No sir, just so soon as the first Federal gun is fired just so soon will the South rally in defence of her sister. If she will go, in the name of Heaven let her go. If aggressions cease, she will want to come back, but by no means let us fight her; *this* is what the Freesoil Yankees wish, and this done, fanaticism has accomplished all its hellish purposes. A.

Richmond County, June 23, 1851.

The Locusts. These most singular insects are fast leaving this region of country, dieing off by millions, and leaving behind them as the only evidence of their appearance the blighted and dying twigs of the forest and the fruit trees. A short stroll in the country, yesterday, disclosed to us innumerable dead branches, which, upon examination, were found to have been perforated by the locusts, for the purpose of depositing the egg, which is no more to be seen until the period of seventeen years shall have rolled around. Their history is a singular one, and the mission they are designed to perform under an All-wise providence, one of the great mysteries of creation.

Balt. Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LAY OF THE LAST.

A thrifty youth in Brooklyn lived,
Not many years ago—
His lot not altogether bliss,
Nor altogether wo;
A cobbler was this youth by trade,
And though a low pursuit,
He was in easy circumstance,
And was in love to boot.

To lovely Sue, with eye of blue,
A fervant love he bore;
And as time's sluggish tide flowed past
His love but waxed the more.
With her he'd brave the keenest shafts
That e'er by fate was hurled;
E'en though his work was trampled on
By all the living world.

With her he'd in a desert live,
Whatever might befall;
And to obtain this maiden's love,
He'd risk his "little awl."
But ah! the rugged tide of love
Did never smoothly roll!
The lovely Sue his suit despised,
Which pained him to the sole.

Oft times he sought the lovely Sue,
To sue, and plead and beg,
With words that might move any heart,
But her's ne'er moved a peg.
Yet still he struggled with his fate,
Till every hope was past;
But sad to tell, his faithful heart
Was broken at the last.

Brooklyn Eagle.

MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP. "We have made diligent inquiry, and from all sections of the Tobacco growing country we find the opinion prevails that it is impossible to make any thing like an average crop this season. In the first place there was a scarcity of seed in this county—then the fly was more than usually destructive to the young plants, and after they had grown beyond the ravages of this insect, the weather became cool and dry, with harsh winds, and in many places the beds have failed, and are every where fast failing. We know many large growers who have no plants at all, and are depending on their neighbors. For three weeks there has been no rain in this neighborhood, and but little in any section of the county—and well judging planters say that the prospects for planting are worse than at this time last year. Last year's crop was a third short of an average, and there is no hope that there will be a greater yield this season, and it may be much less."

Marlboro' Gazette.

We learn that the Tobacco crop is in a finer condition than it has been for years at the same season. The whole crop nearly has been set out, and it has taken a good stand.

Hopkinsville (Ky.) Press 10th.

Go not to your doctor for every ail; nor to your lawyer for every quarrel: nor to your pitcher for every thirst.

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER. Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

Exchange Paper.

KOSSUTH STILL A PRISONER. Another company of eighty-nine Hungarian officers and soldiers, including Gen. Messaros, lately arrived at Southampton (Eng.) from Constantinople. They contemplate proceeding to the United States. Kossuth was last seen by them at Kutayah on the 6th ultimo. His wife and child were with him, and about twenty-five Hungarians, who are still prisoners. The Turks promise him his liberty in September.

POETICAL. A young lady whose name was Mayden, having married a gentleman called Mudd, gave rise to the following:

"Lot's wife 'tis said, in days of old,
For one rebellious halt,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.
The same propensity to change
Still runs in woman's blood;
For here we see a case as strange—
A Mayden turned to Mudd.

The Lowell (Mass.) Courier of the 20th says:

"A meeting of those in favor of the new Bloomer costume was held in Mechanics' (upper) Hall last evening. About two hundred persons were present, about two-thirds of whom were ladies. Mrs. Sumner presided, and Miss Sears was chosen secretary. It was voted to join the 4th of July procession in Bloomer costume, and arrangements were also made relative to the presentation of a banner on the morning of that day to engine company No. 11. A committee of arrangements was also appointed to make arrangements for a dinner on the fourth."

The Boston Traveller, of Saturday, says:

"We learn, from private sources, that a large party is soon to be given in the city of Albany, at which all the ladies are expected to appear in the new costume.

Four young ladies have appeared in Barnstable in the new costume; and in Andover, yesterday, several ladies in the new dress were the observed of all observers."

A Key West paper says that the sponge which will be gathered in that neighborhood during this season, will be worth fifty thousand dollars. A number of French manufacturers are said to be using the material in the making of the finest broad cloth, by mixing it with wool or with cotton. The fabric produced by this combination equals in lustre the finest Saxony, and is as strong as linen.

Harvey Dayton, the Cashier of the State Bank of Morristown, N. J., has been convicted of Perjury, at a special term of the Circuit Court. Judge Ogden of the Supreme Court presiding.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS. Letters from England inform us that a new mode of brick-making is threatening to entirely supersede the older methods. Bricks are now made hollow, which secures the buildings from dampness, and, besides being much larger and lighter, both money and labor are saved in laying them. We may instance, also, that a certain Dr. Samuels, of Allentown, Pa., has invented a machine to work by steam, which will turn off 1200 well made bricks per hour, from unwrought clay.

The N. Y. Merchant's Day Book does not believe in the water cure. It says Webb of the Courier, has been *lying in damp sheets* for twenty years, and is worse now then ever.

SUMMARY OF COTTON. According to the New-Orleans Price Current of the 14th May, the total receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, amount to 2,122,980 bales, making the increase as compared with last year 268,376 bales. The decrease in the exports to Northern ports is 119,255 bales. The total increase in the exports to foreign ports is 393,680 bales. The decrease in the stock on hand and on shipboard at New Orleans is 11,324 bales.

Madame Darusmont, or Fanny Wright, so well known in Europe and America, for her peculiar views on social philosophy, now resides within a few miles of Memphis. Madam D. resides on her own farm, and, we believe, has for some time avoided participation in the discussion of opinions of which she was formerly so distinguished a champion.

A young preacher who had just started in his travels as an itinerant, was one evening holding forth on the Deluge, and after describing the manner in which Noah built the Ark, and filled it with animals of every kind, by pairs, closed in a solemn tone, thus: "You must know, my dear hearers, that it was an arduous task for Noah and his sons to get a *pair of whales into the Ark*."

AN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TOAST. The following toast was given at Queenston, Upper Canada. The author goes in for internal improvements with his gloves off:

"Dam your rivers blast your furnaces, sink your coal pits, down with your railroads, and over with your suspension bridges."

THE MOTHER. Sheridan wrote: "Woman governs us; let us try to render them perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more we shall be. On the cultivation of the minds of women, depends the wisdom of men." Napoleon said: "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

COL. BENTON. It is stated that Col. Benton is now engaged in preparing a history of the working of the government from the year 1820 to the present time, a period of 31 years.

PROGRAMME OF FOURTH OF JULY.

Divine Service at Sunrise, at Presbyterian Church.
National Salute of 31 Guns at Daybreak.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

To be formed at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, and march in the following order to the Capitol, and enter in reversed order.

S. H. ROGERS, CHIEF MARSHAL.

QUINTIN BUSBEE, WM. H. JONES, } Assist'ts. { JNO. J. FORKMAN, EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.

Ringgold Guards.
Sons of Temperance and Temperance Societies.
Strangers.
Band.
Citizens.
Intendant of Police and Commissioners.
Governor and Heads of Departments.
Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts.
Committee of Arrangements.
Clergy.
Chaplain.
Orator and Reader.

☞ Citizens are earnestly requested to join in the Procession.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL,
HALL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Music by the Raleigh Band, led by I. I. Solomons.
Prayer.
Music.
Reading of the Declaration.
Music.
Oration, by HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.
Salute of 13 Guns at 12 o'clock, A. M.

SION H. ROGERS, Chief Marshal.

The children of the Sabbath Schools of Raleigh, (Episcopalian excepted,) will celebrate the Fourth as usual. The scholars will assemble at their respective School rooms at 2½ o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the Capitol Square, where the procession will form and march to the Presbyterian Church, at which place an address will be delivered by Mr. Adolphus Jones.

[For the Standard.]

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

The satisfaction we felt at the proficiency evinced by the pupils of this institution at their late examination, inspires us with a desire to bring its merits more into public notice. The impartial manner in which classes in Geography, History, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Botany, were examined, many of them, an hour without intermission, evincing in every instance a perfect understanding of the subject, must prove to the mind of every impartial observer that the worthy Tutor, Mr. Samuel L. Venable, is eminently qualified, both by nature and education, to discharge the duties of his vocation. The conversation that came off at the close of the examination struck us as being entirely new, with which we were very much edified, and with the epilogue delighted. The exercises were concluded with a Concert at night, of vocal and instrumental music, which for taste, skill, and execution could not be surpassed. This department is conducted by the Lady of the Tutor, whose mild and ladylike bearing, not only endears her to the pupils, but makes her an object of emulation, and an ornament to her sex. Oxford, an elevated and healthy location, with a highly intelligent and moral population, and a rivalry that will naturally spring up between this institution and the "Baptist Female College" will make it one of the most desirable places for the education of the daughters of Eastern Carolina. PATRON.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, June 24. The Whig Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The committee appointed to report officers, reported for president Hon. John. H. Irving, of Washington county, with 26 vice-presidents and 7 secretaries. The president on taking his seat made a brief speech eulogistic of Gov. Johnston, and in favor of a high tariff. The Hon. Cornelius Darragh moved the appointment of a committee of 26 to report resolutions, which was agreed to. While the committee was absent, on motion of Hon. A. G. Ogle, Wm. F. Johnston was nominated as the whig candidate for Governor, by acclamation, and a committee appointed to invite him to attend the deliberations of the convention.

The committe on resoulutions reported a lengthy series, favoring a high tariff, condemning that of 1846; speaking respectfully of the Compromise measures, and declaring themselves in favor of the maintenance of the constitution, &c. While these resolutions were under consideration, John M. Scott, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, recognizing the rights of owners of slaves to reclaim their property, and, by implication, condemning the act of 1847, which prohibits the use of our jails for their detention.

A lengthy debate arose, and the amendment was finally cut off by the previous question, which was sustained by the vote of 71 to 48, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 83 to 27.

The Convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock, and on re-assembling proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner. Some thirty prominent whigs were placed in nomination, and about the time they were proceeding to ballot, Governor Johnston entered and was received with tumultuous applause.

The Convention then adjourned outside the building, and the crowd was addressed by Gov. Johnston, who was still speaking at 10 o'clock.

EXECUTION OF JOHN TILGHMAN. John Tilghman who was convicted at the Fall Term of Craven County Superior Court, of the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on Saturday last at about 2 o'clock. The place of execution was on the Western environs of the Town about half a mile from the County jail. A large concourse of people, estimated at between 4 and 5000, was on the ground, to witness the execution. The prisoner seemed duly impressed with the solemnity of the scene through which he was about to pass, but met his fate on the whole, with as much fortitude as could have been expected, and with resignation. He made no confession on the gallows, but appeared very penitent, and admonished the young men present to take warning from his fate and resist all temptations to evil deeds. He continued his admonitions and devotions until the scaffold dropped, and he was launched into eternity. He had been anxious to prepare for his fate for some days, which he had of late looked to as inevitable. Just before the day of his execution he made what he stated to be, a full confession in regard to the circumstances of the murder, which was taken down by his counsel with a request from him, that it should be published. It is probable that it will be published together with his trial and in pamphlet form. We are not at liberty at present to say more of this confession, than that it proves that his conviction by the jury, and his sentence were just.

Newbernian.

MARRIED.

In Edgecombe county, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by Rev. Blount Cooper, Dr. George C. Sugg to Mrs. Nancy Sharpe, daughter of Turner Bynum, Esq., Also, on Thursday, 12th inst., by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. Charles W. Garrett to Miss Mary Sugg, daughter of Dr. Phesanton Sugg.

In Halifax county, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, John H. Whitaker, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Anthony, daughter of Col. Whitmill J. Anthony.

DIED,

At his residence on Rocky River in Chatham County, N. C., on the 21st May, 1851, John Culberson in the 66th year of his age, a respectable and worthy citizen of said County.

In Warrenton, on Monday night, the 23d inst., Mr. John B. Somerville, aged 44 years.

In Warren County, on the 30th of May, Mr. John Egerton, aged 67 years.

Attention Ringgold Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to Parade at the Capitol Square on Friday the 4TH DAY OF JULY, at 9 o'clock, Armed and Equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform, with thirteen rounds of Blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain:

J. R. UTLEY, O. S.

N. B. Attend a meeting of the Company at the City Hall on Thursday Night the 3d of July, at 8 o'clock precisely.

June 25, 1851. 66—

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Pickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S
GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitution of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of John Nash Bell, an Idiot—who I believe from reliable information to be in this County, as I last heard of him at Bridges old Ferry, twelve miles below this, on the Halifax side of the river. He is of low stature, has black hair, heavy black beard, blue eyes, round shouldered, almost humped backed. Had on when he left home a low crown black hat, blue cloth frock coat, grey cassinet pantaloons. If taken in this county he can be confined in Jail so that I can get him. As an object of pity for humanity's sake, I hope some one will take him up.

O. M. SMITH, *Com.*
Columbian Grove, Lunenburg, Va.

Halifax, N. C., June 25, 1851. 68—2t.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of August next, for the building of a New Brick Jail at Williamston in Martin County, two Stories high, 36 feet long by 24 wide, to be completed on or before the 1st of September, 1852, according to a plan and specifications similar to the general plan of the new Jail in Wayne County, to be exhibited at W. J. Ellison's Office in said Town.

W. J. ELLISON,
ASA BIGGS,
WM. SLADE, } *Com'rs.*

Williamston, June 20, 1851. 68—td.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently.

SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of July ensuing.

It is very desirable that pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the session.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Oxford, June 23, 1851. 68—4t.

THE RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION will again commence on the **Seventh of July, 1851.**

Particular attention will be paid to the French Language and Book Keeping.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 17, 1851. 872—3tw.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The Principal is assisted by competent Instructors. The departure of the Senior Class for College, which is unusually large, will leave room for several Students.

TERMS, as for the last Session.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

Warrenton, June 19, 1851. 66—3w.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Second Term of the present year will begin on Monday, the 7th of July, and end on the first Thursday in December. For particulars address

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, May 26th, 1851. 60—1m.

Harper's New Monthly Just Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 4, 1851. 62—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manufactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Medal or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of July, under the charge of Mr. EDWIN L. BARRETT, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in the best preparatory Schools. The Academy is situated about 200 yards from the residence of the Subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, equi-distant from Louisburg and Shocco Springs. Every attention will be paid both to the morals and literary pursuits of the Students. Board can be had with the subscriber and also in the families of Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Jourden. Jones, living within half a mile of the Academy at $6 50 per month.

Tuition, Languages,	$15.00 per session.
English Branches,	10.00. " "

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg, June 5, 1851. 872—3w.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 7th of July next, and continue for five months.

TERMS.

Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	$15,00
English,	10,00

Board, including Room, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Fuel, can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from six dollars to six and a half per month.

Students joining the School are charged with tuition for the session, no deductions being made except in cases of protracted illness. SAM'L. W. HUGHES.

Cedar Grove, N. C., June 1st, 1851. 872—2wpd.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.,
June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

223 Miles Long.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY, GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamrnce line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c.,

Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road.

May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6.00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, } Executive Committee.
Richard Smith, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P. Q., Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf.

P. S. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greene's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received at the New Music Store.

RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of

New and Fashionable Music.

among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851; $1,25; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1,00; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by

WM, L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Com'rs.

June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*

June 11. 63—3t.

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. No. 9, Fayetteville St. —51

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffitt, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Aizenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

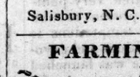
NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

THE FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

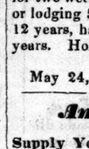
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the follofwing articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs 200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,	150 do. Half,
Prunes,	75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,	Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,	500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers--has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.
For others, $100 }

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linon Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

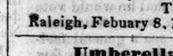
JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.



THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin,, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin, one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Lesliea Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.